

The China Mail.

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英一千八百八十一四年十月廿一號

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 11, 1881.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

Notices of Firms.

LONDON.—F. AGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 80, Cornhill, GORDON & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & Co., 100 & 104, Leadenhall Street.
PARIS AND EUROPE.—LEON DE ROSNY, 19, Rue Monsieur, Paris.
NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVILE & Co., Square, Singapore. C. HEINSEHN & Co., Manila.
CHINA.—MAZIO, MESSRS. A. DE MELO & Co., Sandringham; CAMPBELL & Co., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow; HEINO & Co., Shanghai; LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMpte DE PARIS.
(Incorporated 7th of March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.

RESERVE FUND.....£800,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, Rue Berger, PARIS.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES at:
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,
MARSEILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW,
MELBOURNE.

LONDON BANKERS:
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be inscribed on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transacts every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOULLEMOND,
Manager, Shanghai.

Hongkong, May 20, 1870.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£1,500,000.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3% per Annum.
" " 6% " "
" 12 " 6% " "
" 18 " 6% " "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

GEO. O. SCOTT,
Acting Manager.

Oriental Bank Corporation,
Hongkong, September 4, 1870.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND.....\$1,500,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—A. MOYER, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

E. R. BILLIUS, Esq. Hon. W. KESWICK.

H. D. C. FORBES, Wm. REYNES, Esq.

F. D. SASOON, Esq.

H. HOPFUS, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.—Shangai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits:

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, March 17, 1881.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1850.

CAPITAL.....£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this Date, Mr. W. H. RAY Resumes Office as SECRETARY of the Company.

A. MCIVER,
Chairman, Board of Directors.

Hongkong, April 1, 1881. ap14

Mr. FRED. J. ANGIER, PROPRIETOR, LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS, AND "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," Hongkong Hotel.

Hongkong, March 24, 1881.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED PER "GLENORCHY," &c.—ELLIWOOD'S FELT HELMETS.

ELLIWOOD'S FELT HATS on Cork.
STRAW BOATING HATS.

CALCUTTA FITH HATS and HELMETS.

UMBRELLAS, "LOCK RIBS, fold up very small."

SUN UMBRELLAS.

WATER PROOF COATS.

PORTMANTEAUX, VALISES, RUG STRAPS, and DOG COLLARS.

BATH and TURKEY SPONGES.

MEERSCHAUM and BRAH PIPE.

HAVANA and MANILA CIGARS.

TRACING CLOTH and PAPER.

DRAWING PAPER.

FANCY STATIONERY.

TEA TASTING CUPS and POTS.

TIME GLASSES.

TIME BELLS, &c., &c.

NEUROTONE.

RHAPSODA.

ZODIENE.

BELFAST GINGER ALE and LEMONADE.

BURGUNDIES.

CLARETS.

BEAUNE.

CHAMBERTIN.

HAUT TALENCE.

MARGAUX, &c., &c., &c.

NUTS.

myl

Hongkong, April 1, 1881.

For Sale.

KELLY & WALSH

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

H. A. C. TELEGRAPH CODES.

A great Quantity of NOVELTIES, suitable for Presents, from VIENNA, PARIS and LONDON.

Noel's "Flight of the Lapwing,"

Aubertin's "Camions Lénaïd," 2 Vols.

Helmholz's "Popular Scientific Lectures."

Froude's "English in Ireland,"

Now TAUCHNITZ NOVELS, including

"EDYONDY."

The Book of Eminent Scotchmen."

Mullhall's "Progress of the World,"

"Christian Religion,"

New Work on the "Slide Valve,"

Fred Lance's "Horses and Roads,"

Grainger's "Domestic Animals in Health and Disease," 2 Vols.

Tozer's "Poultry Book,"

Alwin's "New Marine and Engineering Guides."

ENDORSING PADS.

Allen's "Engineer's Guide,"

Hongkong, March 18, 1881.

Now Ready.

PRICE, \$1.00.

COMPARATIVE CHINESE FAMILY LAW.

By E. H. PARKER.

Can be obtained from KELLY & WALSH at Shanghai and Hongkong, at the CRAWFORD & Co., and the CHINA MAIL Office.

Hongkong, December 6, 1879.

Auctions.

FURNITURE SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions from Sir JOHN SMALLEY, Chief Justice, to Sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY,

the 12th April, 1881, at 2 o'clock p.m., at his Residence, Caine Road,—

The whole of his

ELEGANT ENGLISH and CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising—

WALNUT AND MAHOGANY CHAIRS, COUCHES, OTTOPIAN, CARVED CHIFFONIERS, WALNUT TABLES, MIRRORS, CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHES, CRYSTAL GLASSWARE, CLOCKS, ETC.

IRON BEDSTEADS, with SPRING and HOSE, HAIR MATRASSES, MAHOGANY WARDROBES, DRESSING TABLES, WASHTABLES, CHEVAL GEANTS, ETC.

BOOK CASES, WRITING TABLES, LAW BOOKS, ETC.

Also,

A ROSEWOOD COTTAGE PIANO.

SUNDAY WINES, PLANTS in Pots, ETC., ETC., ETC.

Catalogues will be issued, and the Furniture will be on view the day previous to the Sale.

TERMS.—As usual.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, April 4, 1881. ap12

PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO LET.

"NULLAH SIDE," PORPOOL ROAD,

lately occupied by MR. J. M. ARMSTRONG, AND, NO. 2, OLD BAILEY STREET.

Apply to

DAVID SASOON, SONS & CO.

Hongkong, April 4, 1881.

TO LET.

"THE DWELLING HOUSE," NO. 31,

WELLINGTON STREET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS, suitable for Offices or Chambers.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, NO. 46,

PEEL STREET, below CAINE ROAD, has been thoroughly repaired.

THE PREMISES, NO. 5, D'AGUILAR STREET, at present in occupation of MESSRS DE SOUZA & CO

THE CHINA MAIL.

For Sale.

WHERE YOU CAN BUY

Superior California LAMB'S WOOL
BLANKETS.
SARATOGA TRUNKS.
TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS.
AGATE COOKING UTENSILS.
THE AMERICAN BROILER.
TURNBULL'S FAMILY SCALES.
TOBACCO SHAVES.
AMERICAN and CHINESE LOCKS.
HOUSE GONGS.
SMOOTHING IRONS.
LEMON SQUEEZERS.
MOUSE TRAPS.
BILLIARD CUE TIPS and CHALK.
PANUS CORIUM for BOOTS.
American AXES and HATCHETS.
LIFE BUOYS.
ROCKETS and BLUE LIGHTS.
DOUGLAS' OFFICE CHAIRS.
COPPER WIRE GAUZE.
WAFFLE IRONS.
GRIDIRONS.
FIRE GRATES.
American SOFT FELT HATS.

S T A T I O N E R Y
FOR LADIES AND OFFICE USE,
the
Best and Cheapest
IN
Hongkong.

N E W B O O K S
INSTRUCTIVE AND AMUSING.
A
Large Assortment of
FRENCH NOVELS.

TAUCHINN'S
POPULAR EDITION OF STANDARD
W O R K S , & c.

WORKS of REFERENCE.
ALMANACKS.

D I A R I E S .

SCHOOL BOOKS.
GLEIG'S SCHOOL SERIES.
PRESENTATION BOOKS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

RODGER'S CUTLERY.
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.
WEYBURN'S London-made SPORT
ING GUNS.

BUSSEY'S PATENT PNEUMATIC GUN.
SELF-SHOT-EXTRACTING REVOLVERS.

THE PATENT BOTTLE CLIP.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

EARTHENWARE.

THE FINEST STOCK OF
CAVITE,
FORTIN, and
MEYSIG
CIGARS, and
CHEROUTS.

All Specially Selected.

ENGLISH and AMERICAN
G R O C E R I E S .
Fresh SUPPLIES RECEIVED by Every
MAIL.

SMYRNA FIGS.
CRYSTALLIZED CHERRIES.
FAHN'S FAVORITE BISCUITS.
STILTON CHEESE.
FRENCH PLUMS.

Calcutta BEEF.
HUMPS.
ROUNDS.
BRISKETS, and
TONGUES.

California ROLL BUTTER.
APPLE BUTTER.

CLAM CHOWDER.

FISH CHOWDER.

Soused PIG'S FEET.
Soused SHEEP'S TONGUES.

PICKLED LAMB'S TONGUES.

Gruyere CHEESE.

New York CREAM CHEESE.

CAVIARE.

Curried OYSTERS.

California CRACKER Co.'s BISCUITS.

Cracked WHEAT.

HOMINY.

PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

RICHARDSON and ROBIN's Potted MEATS.

Lunch TONGUE.

PRESENT TEA in 5 and 10 Catty Boxes.

WINES and SPIRITS of all Descriptions.

SAIL-MAKING executed on the Premises.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, January 28, 1881.

Intimations.

THIS HAIR-WASH has been prepared by us for the last 20 years. It is steadily increasing in India, the States and Japan. It possesses all the qualities of a Hair Oil or Pomade without their stickiness. It induces a healthy action of the scalp and nourishes the Hair. Dandruff never appears whilst it is in use. It contains none but the best ingredients, and the greatest care is taken in the compounding. When the Hair falls off after fever or any other sickness, this Wash will surely prove of the greatest value.

CARANDINI CONCERTS.
A CHOICE PROGRAMME.
THIS EVENING,
the 11th April.

The NEXT CONCERT and LAST of the Present SERIES will take place

ON

GOOD FRIDAY,

April 15th,

when a Grand Selection of Sacred Music

will be given, selected from the

following Oratorios,

"ELIJAH," "MESSIAH," "CREATION,"

"STARAT MATER,"

Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise," &c., &c.

Tickets obtainable at MESSRS LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, and at the Door.

Hongkong, April 11, 1881.

ap18

STEAMSHIP "LAOU-TI-KEE"

HAIR WASH.

An unique and elegant appendage to the Toilet, combining in itself the properties of a Hair上
Grease, Wash, and 洋老
Restorer.

PREPARED ONLY BY

J. LEWELLYN & CO.,

Chemists, &c.,

SHANGHAI.

DIRECTIONS.

A small portion to be poured upon the Head, and to be rubbed into the roots of the Hair.
No Pomade required.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Volga,"

Commandant GUINARD,

will be despatched for

YOKOHAMA TO-MORROW, the 12th

Instant, at 8 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1881.

ap12

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

The Co.'s Steamship

"Oxus,"

Commandant RAPATEL,

will be despatched for

SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 12th

Instant, at 8 a.m.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1881.

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SHANGHAI TO-MORROW, the 12th

Instant, at 8 a.m.

sion that he is a near relative of the well-known Chung How of Russian-Treaty celebrity. He has the Imperial appointment to the office he now goes to take up, but he has not taken over the seals of his office; and because of that and because of the rules of the Service in such matters, no salute was fired. Three guns were fired from each of the Chinese gunboats on this official visiting. Every occupant of the high office he goes to assume must be an officer of the Imperial household, which this gentleman is. He proceeds to Canton at an early date.

An unreliable statement has appeared to the effect that the plaintiff in the case of Pitman v. Kewick and Others intended to appeal against the recent decision given by the Full Court in Hongkong. To judge from the dissatisfaction felt at the peculiar apportionment of the costs in the suit, there is probably as much chance of an appeal from the Committee of the Club as there is of one from the plaintiff in the ill-advised action referred to. There are, of course, circumstances connected with this Pitman case which will never see the light; and it is probably as well for one's faith in human nature that, as a leading Counsel remarked, "only a corner of the curtain has been uplifted." The action of the Club, has, however, been at last pronounced to be formal and valid; and the world, by means of the Court and the newspapers, has been informed that John Pitman, an intimate friend of fifteen years standing of Sir John Pope Hennessy, has been expelled from the Hongkong Club by a vote of 85 to 11 for unbecoming conduct. We could never comprehend why Mr Pitman, or his friends, did not rest contented with this rebuff, but persisted in dimming it into the ears of the public for the next eight or ten months following the event. There may, however, be the best of reasons for such action, although ordinary mortals fail to see it, or, if realising it, are not at liberty to mention it. There are one or two facts connected with the recent judgments in the case which are worthy of remark. That portion of the preliminary judgment, referring to the proof that a letter had been delivered into the hand of Mr Pitman, almost took the Colonial breath away, and conjured up possibilities concerning black and white; right and wrong, light and darkness, which tended to unhinge one's belief in what actually exists. How any mind, legal or otherwise, could rationally come to the conclusion that a man who receives and throws down a letter and declines to open it because he knows what it contains has not fairly and fully received that letter, and has not a reasonable knowledge of its contents, is beyond the scope of common-sense: it may be law, but we confess our inability to see that it is much more than a quibble carried to an extreme. The decision on the question of costs is one which cannot be said to throw so great an amount of lustrous credit upon the Court as following the usual rule would have done. It was formerly regarded as one of the safeguards against unnecessary and unjust litigation that the unsuccessful party was cast in costs; and it is commonly admitted that, when a suitor is proved to have been in the right, the man who endeavoured to place him in the wrong is the proper person to pay for the expense. Under any circumstances, as the law now stands, a successful suitor, be he plaintiff or defendant, is bound to lose something. It seems to us to be unfair that he should not be indemnified as far as possible, more especially when he is the party attacked by the process of law.

THE CARANDINIS.

The last concert of the first series, which was given in St. Andrew's Hall on Saturday night by the Carandini Company, was very well attended, the hall being very nearly full. Although the programme on this occasion was probably not made up so entirely on popular lines as in some of the previous entertainments, the appreciative reception of the various pieces was if anything more demonstrative than ever. Most of the pieces set down had been sung before, but there is a freshness or charm about the style of these entertainments which is ever new and always enjoyable. The fact that most of the members of the Company have lately suffered from the weather seemed to have little effect upon the successful swing of the performance. Madame Carandini, besides taking part in other pieces, sang with great pathos in "Annie Laurie," and in "Home, Sweet Home" (given as an encore). In power of expression Miss Marie continues to prove herself the most cultivated artiste who has visited this Colony for very many years. Her rendering on this occasion of "Reverie" and "Once Again" was simply perfect; and when she was prevailed upon to repeat an encore, her interpretation of the song "In the Gleaming" showed how much meaning may really be brought out of a clashing and oft-blurred little ballad, for which she generally heartily and merrily sang for a Hongkong audience, and she fully merited all the plaudits that she received. Miss Linda, who not only warmly applauded upon her pianoforte seat, but for the neat and tasteful manner in which she sang Sullivan's song "Golden Days," Mses. Sherwin and Fischer were as successful as usual in the various parts they undertook, the latter having been recalled for his rendering of a German song. The Company gave another halld concert in evening, after which they go to Canton a day or two, returning here in time to give a Sacred Concert on Good Friday. Our Canton friends may count upon an unusual treat, while we in Hongkong look forward to the Friday's entertainment with pleasure.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

BETTY LACEY.

Chan Atak, 21, barbers, was charged with stealing a brass pipe, value \$1, the property of Li Ahui, a shopkeeper, on the 7th inst. Defendant entered complainant's shop and asked to see some nut bags, but bought none. As he left the shop, complainant missed a brass pipe which had been laying on the counter, and upon sending a complaint after the defendant and arresting him, the pipe was found in his possession.

Defendant was sentenced to be imprisoned for six weeks, the first and last fourteen days to be in solitary confinement, and the remainder with hard labour.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON, &c.

Wan Ayp, 40, hawkers, and Wan Ahai, 39, rice-pounder, were charged with being rogues and vagabonds, on the 2nd instant, and also with robbing one J. Ludwig, of \$25, and also with being in unlawful possession of a bag containing \$29.50 and some broken silver.

John Ludwig, a seaman, unemployed, gave evidence to the effect that on last Saturday week he was living in Wellington Street, at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening; he was then rather the worse for drink. Witness had \$25 in \$5 notes in his pocket, and was attacked by four Chinamen, two of whom seized hold of him while two rifled his pockets. Witness called out for Police and pursued two of the men, who were arrested by a Constable; the two prisoners were the men who held complainant while their companions robbed him. They ran into a chandler's shop and were there arrested, and the bag of silver dollars which they left there was brought to the Police Station by the account of the shop, who did not know the defendants.

The prisoners were sentenced to be imprisoned for six months with hard labour for robbery from the person, and further fined \$10 each, in default three months' imprisonment with hard labour for unlawful possession. Sentences to be cumulative.

TRAFFIC IN BOYS.

Sy To Lok, 39, hawkers, appeared on remand from the 1st and 6th instant, charged with decoying away from the Colony, four boys for the purpose of emigration, on the 19th March last. The defendant was arrested by Inspector Matheson on board the S. S. "Arrawak Appear," when about to start with the four boys for Singapore.

Chan Ayung, 17, one of the boys in question, gave evidence to the effect that he was living with his parents in his native village until the beginning of this year, when he was engaged as cook in a washerman's shop in Wanchai, but left there on the 12th January and went to live in a coolie house near No. 2 Station. On the 22nd February, witness went to see a man named Chan Afuk, who took him on board a steamer in the harbour where witness found three other boys, namely, Leung A-ing, Leung Ah-keung, and Cheung Lai-shing, and also the defendant. Afuk went and spoke to defendant and witness, telling him, "You take them and sell them at Singapore and then come back and tell me where they are and what they are doing." Witness told the other boys what he had heard, and they made up their minds not to go by the steamer. Witness went up to Afuk and said that he and the other boys wanted to go ashore, but Afuk told them it was too late. A chumman of witness was on board and heard him crying, and gave information to the Police which led to the arrest of the prisoner, Afuk having left the steamer before.

Some what similar evidence was given by the three other boys, and defendant, having been duly cautioned, reserved his defence and was committed for trial at the next Sessions of the Supreme Court.

THE FATAL AFFRAY AT WANCHAI.

Kwok a Shing, 28, fireman, appeared on remand from Saturday last, on the charge of feloniously causing the death of one Fung Fuk Yau on the 2nd instant.

Mr Mossop again appeared for the defendant.

Li Wa, and Cheung a Fuk, boatmen employed by Mr Dickie, at the Sugar Refinery, repeated the evidence given by them at the Inquest at the Government Civil Hospital, and were cross-examined by Mr Mossop.

Cheung a Yau, P. C. 300, gave evidence to the effect that on the morning of the 2nd instant he was on duty in Jardine's Bazaar, and in consequence of certain information received went to the boat-house at the Sugar Refinery. There he saw a man, whom he since found to be Fung Fuk Yau, lying on the ground, apparently dead. The Chief Engineer told him to look after defendant, who was there, and not let him go, and witness took him to the No. 1 Station, and charged him with killing Fung Fuk Yau. The Interpreter at the Station cautioned the defendant, who said, "I only gave him a blow with my fist, he then fell down." Prisoner also said to Sergeant Staunton, "He was going to strike me with a piece of firewood, I put up my right arm to ward off the blow, and he dropped down dead. I had no intention of killing him. Is there any fear?" The Sergeant asked him, "Fear of what?" and he said, "Fear of hanging." In the Charge Room defendant showed a mark on his right arm, which looked red, and more like a rub than a blow with a stick.

The case was further remanded till tomorrow, the 12th instant.

(Before the Hon. Ng Choy, Acting Police Magistrate.)

BETTY LACEY.

Chan Atak, 25, coolie, against whom five previous convictions for larceny and unlawful possession were proved, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour, for stealing a basket, value six cents, the property of a woman named Hung Atung, on the 9th instant.

THE HARBOUR-MASTER'S REPORT.

Harbour Department, Hongkong,
5th March, 1881.

Sir—I have the honour to forward the Annual Returns of this Department for the year ending the 31st December 1880.

SHIPPIING.

—The total tonnage entered in this Department for the year under review, amounted to 4,185,845 tons, being an increase of 63,177 tons over the tonnage entered in 1879.

—My last annual statement reporting on the year 1879, I had to call attention to a falling off in the tonnage as compared with 1878, but that year was the latest prospectus of any that the Colony has entered into. The trade is again now nearly what it was in 1877, and there seems good reason for the increase steadily continuing.

—It is advisable to separate the trade in foreign bottoms from that in native junks.

—The former shows an increase of 64,942 tons on 1879, the total for 1880 being 2,535,837 tons against 2,470,045 tons in the previous year. Of the tonnage entered

in 1880, the following is the percentage due to each nationality of vessels arriving in this Colony: American, 4.97; British, 74.03; Chinese (foreign bottom), 4.98; Dutch, 0.83; French, 0.52; German, 5.79; Japanese, 1.03; Siamese, 0.69; Spanish, 0.75; others in small proportions, 0.76.

—The trade in vessels propelled by steam amounts to 2,316,121 tons as against 2,004,001 tons in 1879, or an increase of 111,220 tons, the percentage for each nation of the steam tonnage arrived during the year being as follows: American, 2.31; British, 78.71; Chinese, 6.43; Dutch, 0.53; French, 6.02; German, 2.91; Japanese, 1.11; Spanish, 0.80; Danish, Austrian, Belgian, Norwegian, and Russian, 0.62.

—As regards the countries having trade commands with this Colony, the trade commands with China and Formosa naturally show the greatest proportion of ships, especially as arrive with goods from various parts of the world for ports in China and ship as frequently arrive from China and its neighbourhood with cargo for countries other than Chinese.

—Of the whole tonnage arrived from various countries the following is the proportion due to each:—Australia, 2.06 per cent.; China and Formosa, 56.34 per cent.; Cochin-China, 3.71 per cent.; Continent of Europe, 3.82 per cent.; Great Britain, 8.38 per cent.; India and Singapore, 4.88 per cent.; Japan, 5.04 per cent.; Macao, 7.19 per cent.; Philippines Islands, 1.62 per cent.; ports in Hainan and Gulf of Tonquin, 2.35 per cent.; Siam, 2.09 per cent.; United States of America, 2.22 per cent.; the remainder in too small proportions for calculation.

—There is an increase of tonnage in 1880 on 1879 of 16,379 tons from coast of China and Formosa, of 17,881 tons from coast of Europe, of 47,586 tons from Great Britain, of 30,175 tons from Japan, and of 25,451 tons from the Island of Hainan and Gulf of Tonquin. There is a decrease of 49,486 tons from Cochin-China, of 7,527 tons from the Philippines Islands, and of 15,423 tons from Siam.

—Two steam lines, in addition to those already frequenting the Colony, made their first appearance in these waters in 1880.—

—The Merchant Shipping Consolidation Ordinance No. 8 of 1879 became law on the 17th July last. This Ordinance is the consolidation of many Ordinances which have been passed since 1845, and the opportunity was taken in framing the new Ordinance to introduce measures for insuring the efficiency of British, Colonial and foreign steamships employed in the conveyance of passengers.

—Ordinance No. 4 of 1855 was introduced to enable Chinese landowners in Hongkong to use the British Flag, and at the time the Ordinance was passed Chinese owned none but junks or lorches. It course of time, Chinese became owners of steam vessels and obtained Colonial Registers. These vessels were old. Section V. of Ordinance No. 8 of 1879 has now put these class of steamers on the same footing as those of the British.

—The steam-launch Ordinance has, in my opinion, effected much good; the six months' survey of them have doubtless prevented many accidents, which might have been attended with great loss of life.

—Between the 17th July and the 31st December last, 63 vessels have been surveyed. Great difficulty has been experienced in procuring the regulation life-boats, and other small requirements. The instructions of the Board of Trade are followed as nearly as the circumstances of the Colony will admit, and by a strict adherence to the provisions of the Ordinance, such another accident as that of the unfortunate Yesso in November, 1877, cannot well be repeated.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

H. G. THOMSETT, E.N.,
Harbour Master, &c.

The Honourable Frederick Stewart, LL.D., Acting Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

of view equally competent as masters, mates, and engineers who pass in the United Kingdom, and in those Colonies to which the Orders in Council can apply, they should have to pay further fees and have to be re-examined before they can be put on the register or articles of a ship at home.

—The Boers are to return to their homes whilst the British garrison maintain their present positions in Transvaal.

The Daily News publishes a telegram from Merv, stating that the plain between Tojend and Merv is without water and is impracticable for marching an Army across. The Russians are close to Tojend, but it is believed they will not make an attempt to move on Merv this year, if at all.

—March 22.—Lord Hartington in the House of Commons last night said that the Viceroy had informed the Amher that the Indian Government contemplate with satisfaction the handing over to him of Kandahar, and will recognise his Government when he had established it, and assist him at Cabul by limited material and help. His Lordship added several more powerful Sirdars Sirdars have tendered their services to the Indian Government.

—The Queen and Prince of Wales have started for St. Petersburg.

—It is reported that the armistice with the Boers has been prolonged for fourteen days; the solo objection raised by the Boers to the Peace conditions is on the question of surrendering their arms.

—On the 6th February, 1880—inquiry was made as to the loss of the British steamer "Hooper," Official Number 60,883 of London, in the Tyne, to Cobh, Phillipine Islands. The Master's (Philip C. Langford) Certificate of Competency was returned.

—On the 2d June, 1880—inquiry as to the stranding of the British steamship "Meath," Official Number 81,457 of Sunderland, on or near the East Lancashire Island. The Master's (John Johnson) Certificate of Competency was returned.

—The Boers have accepted the following conditions of Peace, namely that the Sovereignty of the Queen is acknowledged, that complete Autonomy is to be granted to the Transvaal, and that the British Government controls the foreign relations; that a British Resident be allowed at the capital, and that a Royal Commission composed of Sir Evelyn Wood, the Governor and the Chief Justice of Cape Colony shall arrange the native frontier questions, and also to withdraw the Transvaal to join the British Empire.

—On the 3rd inst. Messrs. Ramsay and Ferguson launched for their shipbuilding yard, Loth, a finely modelled iron-screwed steamer of about 700 tons, for the Borneo Company (Limited), Singapore and London. The vessel's design is on the new shade deck principle, of late so successfully introduced by her builders, and besides having a cargo capacity for about 10,500 piculs of rice, there will be considerable accommodation for both European and native passengers in the poop and deck houses under shade deck. Steam winches, steam windlass, and steam working apparatus, and many other appliances to suit the vessel for her special trade, which will be between Singapore, Sarawak and Bangkok, have been introduced, and the arrangements for comfort in a hot climate have been carefully attended to.

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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5536.—APRIL 11, 1881.]

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries* on China and Japan, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

The CHINA REVIEW, or Notes and Queries on the Far East, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographic photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at \$6.50 postage paid per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong, or by post offices in Great Britain.

The publications include papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present, in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the review department.

Note and Replies are classified together as "Notes," those references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries, are also those queries which though asking for information, furnish no or unprinted details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The China Review for July and August, 1875, is at hand.

It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising Review. It is a sixty page, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the Review. Address China Review, Hongkong.—Northern Christian Advocate (U.S.).

Trimmer's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the China Review:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respect a continuation of *Notes and Queries* on China and Japan, the extinction of which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering now such channel of publication as is now presented extremely desirable, and contributions of interest, I dare say, may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular service, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *Shi King*, by Rev. E. J. Etie, it is shown that the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connection with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-po, by Mr. C. E. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of the *China Review*, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at Four Dollars per annum delivered in Hongkong, or Seven Dollars Fifty Cents including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the gamblers and securities necessary to place it on a business pedestal.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan, from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description, conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-subtractive to those in almost limitless. In the command of Chinese belief and interest, while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL NEWSPAPER & COMMIS-
SION AGENT,

11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,

LONDON.

The Colonial Press supplied with News-
papers, Books, Types, Ink, Envelopes,
Papers, Correspondents, Letters, & any
European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

Visitors' Column.

We have instituted as an experiment a Visitors' COLUMN, which we trust will prove successful, and be found useful. To it will be relegated from time to time such items of information, lists, tables and other intelligence as is considered likely to prove valuable to persons passing through the City, and in connection with which we have opened a SELECT HOTEL AND BUSINESS DIRECTORY, applications for enrolment into which we are now ready to receive.

List of Public Buildings.

Government House, North of Public Gardens.

City Hall, Library (8,000 volumes) and Museum.—Free.

Public Gardens, a beautifully picturesque retreat and of great interest.

The Clock Tower, Queen's Road Central, in a fine with Pedder's Wharf.

General Post Office, Hongkong Club, German Club, Supreme Court, &c., within a stone's throw.

Lusitano Club and Library, Shelley St. Government Offices, the Secretariat, &c., near the Public Gardens.

St. John's Cathedral (Anglican), above the Parade Ground.

Roman Catholic Cathedral, Wellington Street.

Union Church, Elgin Street.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church, West Point.

St. Joseph's (R.C.) Church, Garden Road, near Kennedy Road.

Temperance Hall, specially adapted for sea-faring men, Queen's Road East.

Sailors' Home, West Point.

E. A. and China Telegraph Co., and the Great Northern Telegraph Co., Marine House, Queen's Road.

Masonic Hall, Zetland Street.

Victor Recreation Club—Bath-house and Boat-house, &c.,—Praya, beyond the Cricket Ground, beside the City Hall.

The Barracks and Naval and Military Store Departments lie to the eastward, and cover a large area.

Stores, Books, &c.

General Outfitter, Hostler, Tailor, &c.—T. N. DRISCOLL, 45 and 47, Queen's Road, by special appointment to H.E. the Governor.

Chronometers, Watches, Jewellery, Maps and Charts.—G. FALCONER & CO., Queen's Road Central.

American and English Stores, Books, and specially selected Cigars.—MAC-EWEN, FRIESEL & CO.

Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Ammunition, and Sportsman's Requisites of all descriptions.—WM. SCHMIDT & CO., Gunmakers, Eastern House of Beaconsfield Arcade.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALIZED TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pinnace Boats.

Half hour, ... 10 cts | Hour, ... 20 cts.
Three hours, 50 cts | Six hours, ... 70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6), One Dollar.

To VICTORIA PEAK.

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.50
Three Coolies, ... 1.20
Two Coolies, ... 1.00

To VICTORIA GAP (TO LEVEL OF UMBRELLA SEAT).

Single Trip.

Four Coolies, ... \$0.60
Three Coolies, ... 0.50
Two Coolies, ... 0.40

Return (direct or by Pok-foo-tum).

Four Coolies, ... \$1.00
Three Coolies, ... 0.85
Two Coolies, ... 0.70

The Return Fare embraces a trip of not more than three hours.

For every hour or part of an hour above three hours, each Coolie will be entitled to an additional payment of 50 cents.

Day Trip (1) Pok, ... \$0.75 each Coolie.
(2) Gap, ... \$0.50 each Coolie.

To LANTAU ISLAND.

Licensed Bearers (each).

Hour, ... 10 cents.
Half day, ... 35 cents.
Day, ... 50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... \$2.00

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ... 2.00

2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ... 1.75

3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.50

4th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ... 1.00

5th Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kan Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ... 50

Sampan.

or Palkay Boats, per Day, ... \$1.00

One Hour, ... 35

Half Hour, ... 10

After 6 p.m., ... 10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

* STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day, ... \$2.00

Half Day, ... 1.20

Three Hours, ... 1.20

One Hour, ... 50

Half Hour, ... 30

Nothing in the above Scale to affect private agreements.

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised December 1st, 1880.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce, for Books and Patterns, per two ounces.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, triple, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets or papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be enclosed except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

Commercial Papers signify such papers as those written by Hand, do not bear the name of an author or personal correspondence, such as invoices, deeds, copied music, &c. The charge on them is the same as for books, but, whatever the weight of a packet containing any partially written paper, it will not be charged less than 5 cents.

The sender of any Registered Article may accompany it with a Return Receipt on paying an extra fee of 5 cents.

The limit of weight for Books and Commercial Papers to Foreign Post Offices is 4 lbs. Patterns for such offices are limited to 2 ounces, and must not exceed these dimensions: 8 inches by 4 inches by 2 inches.

N.R. means No Registration.

Countries of the Postal Union.

The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, most foreign possessions in Asia, Japan, W. Africa, Egypt, Mauritius, all N. America, Mexico, Salvador, Brazil, Peru, Chile, Venezuela, The Argentine Republic, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guyana, Honduras, Bermuda, Labuan, with all Danish, French, Netherlands, Portuguese and Spanish Colonies.

Countries not in the Union.—The chief countries not in the Union are the Australasian Group, and S. Africa.

Postage to Union Countries.

General Rates, by air route:

Letters, ... 10 cents per ½ oz.

Post Cards, ... 3 cents each.

News-papers, ... 2 cents each.

Books, Patterns and

Comm. Papers, ... 2 cents per 2 oz.

There is no charge on redirected correspondence within the Postal Union.

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

Hawaiian Kingdom:

Letters, ... 10

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5*

Books and Patterns, ... 5*

West Indies (Non Union), Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay.

Letters, ... 10

Registration, ... None.

Newspapers, ... 5

Books and Patterns, ... 5

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji, via Torres Straits, Letters, 10; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2; via Galle, Letters, 25; Registration, 10; Newspapers, 2; Books and Patterns, 2.

* Small extra charge is made on delivery.

+ There is Registration to British W. India Islands, 10 cents.

† Registration via San Francisco, 10 cents.

‡ Cannot be sent via San Francisco.

§ Cannot be sent to Coast ports.

LOCAL POSTAGE.

GENERAL TARIFF OF FEES FOR CHAIRS,

CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS,

IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.